

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW PARASITIC ISOPOD FROM THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

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The isopod, which is herein described, was collected by the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries steamer *Albatross* among the Hawaiian Islands in 1902. This species was not included in my earlier report,^a because additional material was sent in after that report was published.

SCYRACEPON HAWAIIENSIS, new species.

Body of adult female oval in outline, somewhat asymmetrical. Color uniformly light yellow.

Head very large, bilobed, and provided with a wide marginal border on the anterior half. Eyes wanting. Both pairs of antennæ

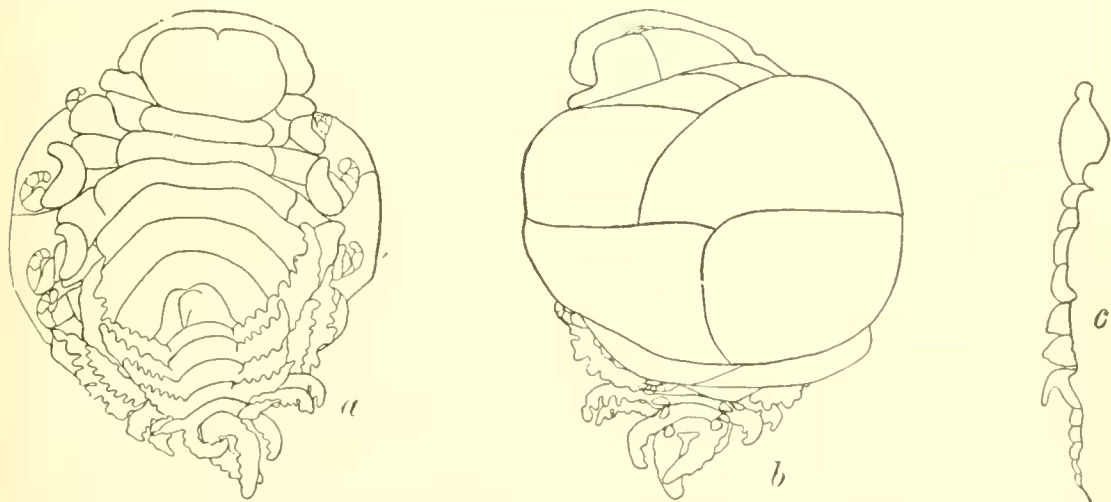


FIG. 1.—SCYRACEPON HAWAIIENSIS, FEMALE. *a*, DORSAL VIEW. *b*, VENTRAL VIEW. *c*, LATERAL VIEW OF THORAX.

small and inconspicuous; first pair composed of two joints; second pair composed of four joints. Maxillipeds very large with the exopodite produced at the inner distal extremity into a long lamella-like process with many smaller lamellæ along its inner margin. The lamella-like process of one side overlaps that of the other maxil-

^a Bull. U. S. Fish Commission, vol. 23, pt. 3, 1906, pp. 819-826.

liped on the ventral side of the frontal border of the head; the endopodite is triangular.

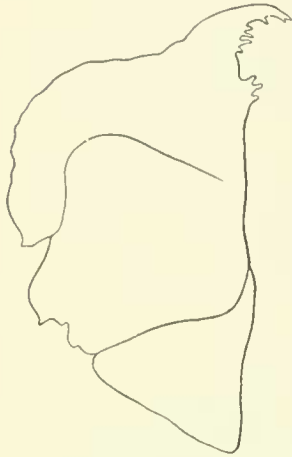


FIG. 2.—SCYRACEPON HAWAIIENSIS. MAXILLIPED.

All seven thoracic segments are distinct and subequal in length. There is a tendency in all except the first (most marked in the last four) to be produced into a dorsal median boss. This boss is most conspicuous in the seventh segment and takes the form of a strong hook-shaped prominence. The epimera of the first four segments are conspicuous on the anterior portion of the lateral margins. Ovarian bosses are present on the first four segments. The lateral margins of the last three segments are concealed by the overlapping elongated, anteriorly directed "lames pleurales" of the abdominal segments.

The six abdominal segments are distinctly separated on the dorsal side. Each of the first five segments is provided on either side with two elongate, fringed appendages and a small sac-like body on the ventral side at the base of the inferior appendage. The superior elongate appendage on either side of each segment is the "lame pleurale" of the segment, and these decrease in size from the first to the fifth segment, the first being extremely long, the fifth quite small. The inferior elongated branches are the outer branches of the pleopoda and resemble the "lames pleurales."

They also decrease in size from the first to the fifth segments. The inner branches

of the pleopoda are five pairs of small sac-like bodies, a pair for each segment on the ventral side of the body, inconspicuous, forming two converging longitudinal rows.

The uropoda are a pair of elongated appendages attached to the sixth abdominal segment and resembling the "lames pleurales" and the outer branches of the pleopoda.



FIG. 4.—SCYRACEPON HAWAIIENSIS. FIRST LAMELLA OF MARSUPIUM.

There are seven pairs of small, feeble, prehensile legs. There are five pairs of incubatory plates which overlap in the middle of the ventral side, completely inclosing the incubatory pouch. The distal segment of the first pair is somewhat produced at the inner posterior



FIG. 3.—SCYRACEPON HAWAIIENSIS. MANDIBLE.

angle and has the posterior margin drawn out in small lamellæ. The last pair is tuberculate at the base.

The male has all the segments of the thorax defined and distinctly separate. Each is provided with a median ventral boss. The head is small and rounded and provided with eyes. The first pair of antennæ are composed of two articles; the second pair are composed of four articles. The segments of the abdomen are fused in the middle of the dorsal surface, but are indicated laterally by five incisions on either side, the last incision being very slight. The pleopods and uropods are rudimentary.

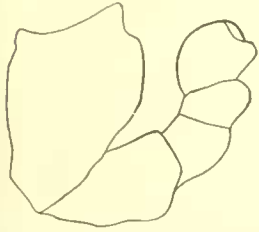


FIG. 5.—SCYRACEPON HAWAIIENSIS. SECOND LEG OF FEMALE.

Two specimens, a male and a female, were collected by the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries steamer *Albatross*, at station 3884, Pailolo Channel, between Maui and Molokai islands, Territory of Hawaii, at a depth of 277 to 284 fathoms in globigerina ooze. They were parasitic on *Pilumnoplax cooki* Rathbun, having been found in the branchial cavity.

Type.—Cat. No. 40897, U.S.N.M.

Only one species of the genus has been previously described, the type, *Scyracepon tuberculosa* Tattersall,^a parasitic on *Seyramathia carpenteri* Norman, and found at Tearaght, County Kerry, Ireland.

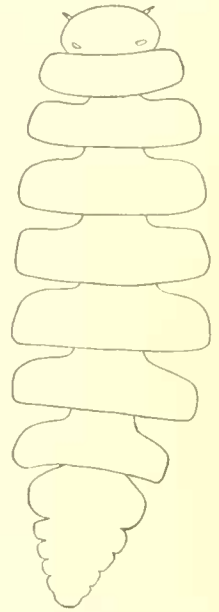


FIG. 6.—SCYRACEPON HAWAIIENSIS. MALE.

^a Fisheries, Ireland, Sci. Invest., 1904, vol. 2 [1905], pp. 36-37, pl. 11, figs. 9-12; p. 78.